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the circumstances of the case and the public good require it, he may cause the animal to be killed and properly disposed of.

SEC. 4. *Penalty.*—Every person disobeying the orders of the health officer or any of his properly constituted subordinates in the disposal of such animals as are suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or who imports, drives, transports, or offers for sale within the city limits any such diseased animal, contrary to the import of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment in the city jail for a period not exceeding 30 days.

SEC. 5. *Repeal.*—Ordinance No. 507, approved August 10, 1891, is hereby repealed.

WINTHROP, MASS.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—School Attendance—Interments and Disinterments. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 1. Any and all persons sick of a communicable disease or a disease dangerous to the public health, and all persons in attendance on such persons, shall, during such sickness, be subject to the control of the board of health.

RULE 2. *Removal.*—No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, any person afflicted with a communicable disease or a disease dangerous to the public health, from the dwelling where such person resides without the consent of the board of health.

No person owning or having charge of any public conveyance shall receive or permit to be placed therein, or conveyed in or upon the same, any person sick or infected with a communicable disease or a disease dangerous to the public health, or the body of any person who died of such disease, without permission of the board of health.

No person suffering from, nor any object liable to propagate or spread a disease dangerous to the public health, shall be brought within the town limits without the consent of the board of health, and then only under the direction of said board; and if it appear to any person that such person or object has been brought into the town without such consent, immediate notice thereof shall be given to the board of health.

RULE 3. *Placarding.*—Every building in which there is a case of diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, varioloid, or yellow fever, shall have affixed upon or near the front and other doors, cards furnished by the board of health, stating the disease present within; and any unauthorized person removing such a card shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.

RULE 4. *Disinfecting.*—All rooms and articles in any building which, in the opinion of the board of health, have been subject to infection from cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, or tuberculosis, shall be disinfected by, or under the supervision of the board of health. The attending physician or said board shall decide in each case the proper time for disinfecting.

RULE 5. *School attendance.*—(a) No child shall be allowed to attend school from any household in which there is or has been a case of scarlet fever within a period of six weeks from the beginning of the last case in the household, and until a notification has been presented from the attending physician to the board of health that all danger of conveying the disease by such child is passed.

(b) No child who has visited a house in which there was at the time a case of scarlet fever, or who has been exposed to scarlet fever, shall attend school until the expiration of two weeks following the exposure, unless he has already had the disease.

(c) No child who has had diphtheria shall be allowed to attend school until a period of one week has elapsed from the date of a second of two successive negative bacteriological cultures from both nose and throat, taken at least four days apart and until a certificate or notification has been presented from the attending physician

to the board of health that all danger of conveying the disease by such child is passed, and no well child shall be allowed to attend school from any household in which there is or has been a case of diphtheria until a negative bacteriological culture has been obtained from the nose and throat. This culture shall not be taken until one week after the removal of the patient in the household or two successive negative cultures have been obtained from the patient.

(d) No child who has chicken-pox or German measles shall be allowed to attend school until a period of at least two weeks has elapsed from the first appearance of the eruption.

(e) No child found to be ill from tuberculosis and a menace to the health of others shall be allowed to continue in school.

(f) No child who has mumps shall be allowed to attend school until a period of three weeks has elapsed from the first signs or symptoms of the disease.

(g) No child who has measles shall be allowed to attend school until a period of two weeks has elapsed from the first appearance of the eruption, and no child who has not had the disease from a household in which there is a case of measles shall be allowed to attend school until two weeks after the appearance of the rash in the last case in the household.

(h) No child who has whooping cough shall be allowed to attend school for a period of eight weeks from the beginning of the cough, and no child who has not had the disease, living in a household in which there is a case of whooping cough, shall attend school for eight weeks from the beginning in the last case in the household.

(i) No child shall be allowed to attend school from a household in which there is or has been a case of cerebrospinal meningitis, or infantile paralysis, until written permission has been given by the board of health.

(j) No child who has been sick with a disease dangerous to the public health shall be allowed to return to school until a certificate has been issued by the board of health. The attending physician shall notify the board that in his judgment the child may safely be allowed to return to school.

RULE 6. Quarantine.—(a) Whenever in its judgment the public health and safety demand it the board of health shall have power to keep in quarantine or detain from any public place or place of business or employment all members of any family or household in which there is a case of communicable disease or other disease dangerous to the public health.

(b) No child excluded from school under rule 7 shall be allowed to attend any public gatherings in Winthrop during the time of such exclusion.

RULE 7. Use of libraries.—No person from any dwelling where cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, or tuberculosis exists shall take any book or magazine to or from any public or circulating library. The board of health shall inform librarians of all cases of said diseases and until permission is given they shall allow neither books nor magazines to be taken to or returned from the dwellings in which the diseases exist.

RULE 8. Milk bottles.—No milk bottles nor cans nor any article in which food or drink is conveyed shall be removed from a dwelling in which diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, or typhoid fever exists. The board of health shall notify milk dealers of such diseases on their routes.

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RULE 14. Reporting.—An undertaker or other person having in his care or possession the body of any person who has died of a disease dangerous to the public health shall give immediate notice to the board of health and shall prepare the body and conduct the funeral and interment strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board of health.

Undertakers of the town shall warn families, in the case of the death of a member from a contagious disease, against a public funeral.

RULE 15. *Funerals.*—In all cases of death from cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, and yellow fever the body shall immediately be disinfected and at once hermetically sealed within its casket.

The funeral shall be held within 24 hours after death, shall be strictly private, and the remains shall be conveyed directly from the place of death to the place of burial and in no other vehicle than a hearse.

In case of entombment or in case of shipment the body shall be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury 1-5000, shall then be inclosed in a tightly sealed casket, and said casket shall be placed in a zinc-lined box hermetically sealed.

RULE 16.—*Burials and disinterments.*—In all burials the top of the box shall be at least 3 feet below the surface of the surrounding ground.

No disinterment or removal of dead bodies shall be allowed between May 15 and October, except by special permit of, and then only under the direction of, the board of health.

Domestic Animals—Communicable Diseases of—Keeping of Swine in City Prohibited. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 10. Whoever may know or have good reason to suspect the existence of a dangerous disease among cattle or other domestic animals as specified in note, whether such knowledge be obtained by personal examination or otherwise, shall immediately give notice thereof to the board of health.

RULE 11. *Sale or removal.*—Any person owning or having the care or custody of any diseased animal, or animals suspected of being diseased, and having received an order from the inspector of cattle or the board of health for their isolation, shall neither sell, trade, nor in any way dispose of such animals, nor remove nor allow them to be removed from the place assigned for their retention, nor allow other animals not already exposed to come in contact with them until permitted to do so by a member or authorized agent of the State Cattle Bureau.

The passage from, to, or through the town, or from place to place within the town limits, of any cattle or other domestic animals known to be or suspected of being afflicted with a communicable disease is strictly forbidden unless authorized by the board of health.

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RULE 13. The keeping of swine in the town of Winthrop is forbidden.

Stables and Manure—Care of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 12. *Stables.*—(a) All parties proposing to erect a building to be used as a stable shall give notice to the board of such purpose and a hearing called. Public notice having been given for remonstrants.

(b) All stables must be connected with the public sewer. No manure pile shall be exposed, but placed in covered receptacles or pit with concrete sides and bottom to be properly covered and connected with the sewer. And the manure in all cases must be removed as often as once in 30 days.

Buildings and Premises—Sanitary Regulations. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 26, 1913.)

RULE 17. The owner, agent, or occupant of any building or premises shall not allow the accumulation of any liquid waste or stagnant water, animal, vegetable, or other matter which may become a source of filth or cause of sickness in and about such premises.